THE [NUMB. 848.]

South-Carolina Gazette.

From MONDAY *Auguſt* 6th, to MONDAY *Auguſt* 13th, 1750.

——— *For I know him* [ſaith the Lord] THAT HE WILL TEACH HIS CHILDREN AND HIS HOUSHOLD *after him, and they ſhall keep the way of the Lord, to do juſtice and judgment; that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which he hath ſpoken of him.* GEN. Ch. xviii, 19.

HOW very much miſtaken are thoſe narrow minded people, Mr. *Timothy*, who confine the buſineſs of *education* to the teaching children letters, or the reading one or two dead languages, without troubling their heads with the proper things about which *true Education* ought chiefly to be employed, namely the *moral culture* of young minds, ſo far as is requiſite to prepare them for philoſophical and religious leſſons; to delineate the true philoſophy which ought to be the principal ſubject and ſcope of their inſtruction, and to cauſe them to make early advances in knowledge, without neglecting the uſeful languages or exerciſes; and to give them *juſt ideas of Providence* and the *adminiſtrator* of the world, by pointing out the wiſe and good final cauſes, every where purſued in it, and the many benencial arts to which the knowledge of the general laws of nature leads; and from thence to inforce juſt and full conceptions of the human duty, dignity, and happineſs. The doctrine or great leſſon to be taught by *libaral Education* is, that the great Author of nature is wiſe and good in all his works, and hath made us capable of attaining to perfection and happineſs, by imitating him in wiſdom and goodneſs, or by making the good of our kind the end and rule of all our actions; and this is to be inculcated by ſhewing youth, by inſtance after inſtance, the wiſe and good contrivances in the natural world; beginning with the more ſimple examples, and proceeding gradually to more complex ones; and by leading them from the contemplation of beauty, order, wiſdom and goodneſs in natural objects, to the conſideration of the ſtructure of the human mind, of its excellent furniture for attaining the knowledge of nature's wiſdom and goodneſs, and for imitating it; and from thence to the examination of what *Civil Society* ought to aim at, and of the manner in which it ought to be conſtituted, in order to anſwer the great purpoſe of it, which is to promote *Virtue* and *public Happineſs*, by producing a regular, orderly and *wiſe Society*; which brings me to inquire, as I propoſed, into the effects which *right Education* may naturally be ſuppoſed to have with regard to ſociety.

As man is a ſociable creature and naturally form'd for commerce and converſation, and as his future conduct and behaviour in the world depends chiefly, if not wholly, upon the firſt impreſſions made upon him in his youth; the principal care ought to be, that ſuch habits be infuſed into him in his tender years, as may contribute to the rendering him an uſeful and profitable member of ſociety, for which, by the very conditions of his exiſtence, he is made and deſigned. And how far *Education* conduces to this end I ſhall endeavour more particularly to ſhew.

And *firſt*, To have our underſtandings inlarged and improved, by an early foundation in *good Literature*, does very eminently contribute to the advancing ſociety, as it is frequently the occaſion of many great and uſeful improvements in arts and ſciences which probably would never have made their appearances otherwiſe. When men have been once taught the way to make uſe of their reaſon, and exerciſe their faculties, ſuch is the buſy, active nature of their minds, that they will always be imployed in one purſuit or other; will be always inventing, contriving, deſigning ſomething new, ſomething which will either prove of immediate ſervice to the world, or will afford hints for ſome ſucceeding inquirer to build upon.

It is to this inquiſitive nature of the mind we owe all the wonderful and beneficial diſcoveries; In *Agriculture* for inſtance, an art ſo neceſſary to our well being, that without it we muſt be forced to return to our original *roots* and *acorns*: In *Architecture*, by means of which we are inſtructed to build, not only houſes for our ſhelter and defence from the inclemencies of heat and cold, the ſtormy wind and tempeſt; but towns and cities for our refuge and protection from our more dangerous and perſecuting fellow creatures: In *Navigation*, that more than human art, by which we do, in a lower ſenſe, *make even the winds and the ſea to obey us*, and to be the inſtruments of furniſhing us, from the remoteſt corners of the world, with whatever contributes to our uſe or ornament, our pleaſure or profit: In *Aſtronomy*, which, of all the ſciences, fills the mind with the moſt pleaſing great, and even aſtoniſhing ideas; and with the grandeur and magnificence of the *Deity*, the great Creator of all the heavenly bodies; *for theſe declare the glory of God*, and the firmament ſheweth forth *his* handy work; their line is gone out thro' all the earth and their words unto the end of the world, ſo that there is now no language, tongue or ſpeech where their voice is not heard: Great and wonderful are Thy works o Lord! In wiſdom haſt Thou made them all! And by *Aſtronomy*, by which, as was anciently ſaid of the force of magic, we draw down, not only the moon, but the other planets too, and even the *fixed ſtars*, and make them ſubſervient to the uſe of man. We owe the progreſs and advancement of learning and arts, and whatever is either neceſſary, or convenient, or ornamental in life, to ſuch perſons, who, by the benefit of an *ingenuous Education*, have had their minds inlarged and cultivated, and have been trained up in ſuch inquiries and purſuits, as at laſt have produced thoſe happy diſcoveries.—— Next,

To have our manners formed and directed, by a *good* and *virtuous Inſtitution*, is attended with effects no leſs beneficial to ſociety. A man whoſe mind has been well tinctured with an early ſeaſoning of morality and virtuous principles, has not only a fuller knowledge of his duty, but is more eaſily induced to practice it. Such an one always carries about with him, the ſenſe of his being a *ſocial* as well as a *rational* creature, and conſequently, takes eſpecial care to govern himſelf and his actions, by thoſe rules that promote the good and welfare, not only of the particular community to which he belongs, but of the more extenſive one of mankind. He ſees the excellency and neceſſity of that eternal rule of righteouſneſs, *of doing as he would be done by*, and is never prevailed upon to deviate from it, by any conſideration of gain or advantage; he conſiders univerſal juſtice and benevolence, as bound upon him, by the external reaſon and relation of things, and therefore practices both; he regards the laws, not only as the inſtitutions and ordinances of the ſociety, but as the will, as the voice of God, and of right reaſon, and conforms himſelf thereto, not becauſe he fears puniſhments, but becauſe to do otherwiſe would be to contradict truth. In ſhort, he is ſuch a one as does as much abhor all fraud, violence and oppreſſion, as he delights in acts of *univerſal Charity*, kindneſs and beneficence, and in promoting, to the utmoſt of his abilities, the general good and happineſs of all men, in whatever relation or capacity it pleaſes providence to place him.

Again; to have our paſſions and inclinations tamed and ſubdued by early inſtruction and reſtraint, is of ſignal ſervice to ſociety in this reſpect, that it is the moſt probable means of preventing thoſe dangerous miſchiefs, thoſe exceſſes ſo fatal to the *Public*, which ariſe

rise from permitting the reins to our passions, and suffering them to get the mastery over us. They whose inclinations have not been curbed and over-ruled in their younger days, cannot be supposed to be so well prepared to command and govern them in their more advanced age, when, by length of time and habit, they have taken deeper root and gained additional strength, as they who from their childhood have been trained up and inured to frequent self-denials. "We are generally wise enough, says the immortal *Locke*, to begin with *Dogs* and *Horses* when *very young*, and discipline *betimes* those other creatures we would make *useful* and *good for somewhat*. They are *only our own off spring*, [How shocking the reflection! For heaven's sake, Mr. *Timothy*, let US remove the cause of it for the future.] *they are* ONLY *our own off spring* that *we neglect* in this essential point, and having made them *all* children, we *foolishly* expect they should be *good* men. If the *Child* must have sugar plumbs, rather than make the baby cry; why, when he is grown up, must he not be satisfied too if his desires carry him to women or wine? They are objects as suitable to the longing of one of more years, as what he cried for when little, was to the inclinations of a child. The having desires accommodated to the apprehensions and relish of those several ages, is not the fault; but the not having them subject to the rules and *restraints* of reason: The difference lies not in the having or not having appetites, but in the power to govern, and deny ourselves in them. He that is not used to submit his will to others *when* he is *young*, will scarce hearken or submit to his own reason when he is of an age to make use of it. And what a kind of man such a one is like to prove, is easy to foresee." Hence it is that so many, as soon as they arrive at man's estate and come to be at their own disposal, give themselves up to whatever is suggested to them, either by their own *untutored*, vicious appetites, or their more debauched and profligate companions, and are too readily prevailed upon to commit those outrages and disorders, which so manifestly tend to the ruin of the state they live in: Whereas had these very persons been early accustomed to discipline, and been virtuously and soberly brought up, they would never, or but very rarely, have suffered themselves to have been betrayed into those excesses, nor would the *Public* have been endangered by any consequences arising therefrom.

And lastly, to have our natures refined and civilized by due culture and discipline, does not a little conduce to the quiet and repose of society, as it inclines men to be of that peaceable frame and temper of mind; that candor and good-nature; that condescention and obliging behaviour; that mildness and gentleness of spirit, which are the very health and life of the body politic. When we see some men carrying themselves with the wild rage of the most savage brutes, trampling under foot all manners, breeding and civility; (I wish we had not some very recent instances among us of the truth of these observations) when we see them insulting, over-bearing, domineering, impatient, or not capable, of counsel, reproof or contradiction; noisy, turbulent and abusive; treating every one, who does not submit to think and act as they do, with rudeness, insolence or ill language; when we see men of such untamed spirits, of such impetuous and untractable dispositions; it is a strong presumption, and we may with great truth and justice conclude, that such men have not been used to early discipline; have not been rightly instructed and brought up in their youth; that the roughness of their tempers have never yet been effectualy filed off, nor their wildness and ferocity perfectly conquered and subdued by *Education* (how many languages soever they may have learned, or how few they may be masters of) which when allowed to take its course, works quite different effects in us, and instead of hatred, variance, wrath, and strife; produces love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, meekness, and *Humility*; and whatever else tends to preserve concord, unanimity and a mutual good understanding among men; without which no society can long subsist, at least not comfortably and agreeably to the ends for which it was instituted.

Such are the fruits and effects, Mr. *Timothy*, of a *virtuous* and *liberal Education*; such the influence it has upon every part of *social* and *civil Life*; and such ——— But this paper having run out to a greater length than I at first expected, I must here, for the present, conclude, and hope you'll spare me some future Gazette, in which to finish this subject.

I am,

Yours, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

LONDON, May 5.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Admiral Rowley to be Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Fleet, in the Room of Sir Chaloner Ogle, deceas'd.

We hear, that by Order of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, an Express set out on Tuesday for Hanover, to his Majesty, to procure his Majesty's Pardon for Capt. Clark, who was lately condemn'd at the Old Bailey.

By a Letter from the Neighbourhood of Newcastle we have an Account, that the Keilmen, &c. (who dig the Coal) are grown very mutinous.

And by private Letters from thence, of a later Date, we have an Account, that the Keel-Men still refuse to work; that they have assembled to the Number of 6000 and upwards; and that in one of their Meetings they had been so audacious as to proclaim the Pretender: Since which, some of the Ringleaders have been apprehended; a Reward of a 100 l. has been proclaimed for that Purpose; and other proper Measures have been taken to quell this Riot.

We hear that some Regiments are ordered to march to Newcastle, upon Tyne, to be quarter'd there.

The Scarcity occasioned by the Drought in Spain, is so great, that the Court will be obliged to permit the Importation of Corn from foreign Ports, free of all Duties.

Hanover, May 5. Last Sunday, about nine in the Morning, the King arrived here, to the inexpressible Joy of the Inhabitants, and in the Afternoon we had the Pleasure of seeing the Countess of Yarmouth arrive in perfect Health. Two Days before, several Couriers arrived here, and only waited for his Majesty's Coming, in order to deliver their Dispatches. We are still fluctuating between Hope and Fear, in regard to the Affairs of the North, and shall not be able to form any just Notions how Matters are like to go, 'till we hear what Answer the Empress of Russia makes to the late Declaration of a certain Power in Alliance with Sweden, &c. In the mean Time the Distemper rages terribly among the horned Cattle in this Electorate; and it is the Opinion of the best Politicians, that in order to put an effectual Stop to it here and elsewhere, it will be necessary to set on Foot a hearty and sincere Negotiation, for renewing and observing some obsolete Treaties and Conventions, with the Court of Heaven.

St. JOHN's, Antigua, May 26.

On Sunday Afternoon, the Ship Shirley, Capt. Allen, arrived here in her Way to Jamaica, having on board the celebrated Mrs. *Teresia Constantia Phillips*, whose Life has lately made so much Noise in the World.

Kingston, in Jamaica, May 26.

On Thursday and Friday last was felt in several Parts of this Town, many Shocks of an Earthquake.

BOSTON, July 9

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, June 14, 1750.

Yesterday the Governor laid the Corner Stone of the Church, which is now building, and which, I believe, will be the handsomest in America. As soon as we can get a Dissenting Minister settled here, we shall soon have a very handsome Meeting-House, with a good Dwelling-House for the Minister, built at the publick Expence. I have subscribed to the Support of Mr. Cleveland for 2 Months; as has the Governor and most Gentlemen here: And I believe we have Dissenters enough here at present for 4 Ministers. We every Minute expect the Fleet from England and Holland; when we shall have another Town opposite to this, which will be as Charlestown to Boston. Our Town of Halifax is now bigger than New-York, and I believe more Inhabitants. And in general the Progress made here, is the most surprizing Thing that ever happened in the American World. All this is done without Old Tenor.

CHARLES-TOWN, August 14.

Since our last, his Majesty's Snow *Scorpion*, Capt *Bate*, which lately sail'd to *New-Providence*, returned from thence into this Port. And,

Yesterday arrived here from *England*, his Majesty's Ship *Mermaid*, Capt. *Keller*.

There lately died, at his Plantation in *St. John's* Parish, the Hon. *John Colleton*, Esq; one of the Members of his Majesty's Council.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CHARLES-TOWN, *Enter'd Inwards.*

Sloop

Sloop Carolina, Elijah Steel, and
Sloop Sarah, John Lord, from New-York.
Sloop Anne & Mary, Nathaniel Bell, from Turks-Island.

Entered Outwards.

Snow Sea Nymph, William Whithall, for Jamaica.

Clear'd for Departure.

Sloop Sarah, John Lord, to New York.
Sloop Henry, Charles Morgan, to New-England.
Sloop Charlotte, Richard Bennit, to Virginia.

EXPORTED *from this Place, ſince the firſt of* November *laſt.*
(Of the Growth and Manufacture of this Province.)

Rice, 47,436 Barrels, 546 Half ditto, and 355 Bags.	Tarr, 3,625 Barrels.
Pitch, 10,167 Barrels.	Turpentine, 649 Barrels,
	Deer-Skins, 321 Hhds.
	Indico, 83,682 *lb.*

Mr. *Timothy*, *Charles-Town, Auguſt 1ſt*, 1750.

I HAVE enquired the Price of good merchantable Flour, and find it to be at 4 *l.* 10 *s. per Cent.* I am *Yours, &c.*

JOHN DART, Commiſſary-General.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For *LONDON* directly,

The Brigt.

THOMLINSON,

PATRICK HALLORAN *Maſter*,

WILL be ready to ſail on or before the 10th of *September* next: For Freight or Paſſage agree with *Stead & Evance.*

To be Sold by the ſubſcriber, at the loweſt rate, very good blue, green, and white *NEGRO CLOTH*, ſtrouds, and duffil blankets, ſhipp'd for *Kenneth & Benjamin Michie* deceaſed, and imported ſince their death. *James Michie.*

SHUBRICKS, & *Comp.* have very good negro cloth, lately imported, to be ſold very reaſonable, at their ſtore on the bay.

THE ſhop and buſineſs of the late *Marmaduke Aiſh*, ſadler, deceaſed, is kept and carried on by *Thomas Nightingale*, ſadler, and *William Yeomans*: Where all perſons will be well uſed.

THE Co-partnerſhip of *Cattell, Middleton*, & Company, being diſolved by the death of Mr. *Johnſon*, all perſons indebted to them are deſired to ſettle their accompts immediately, and thoſe who have any accompts againſt them to bring them in, in order to be ſettled and paid.

The goods on hand in *Charles-Town*, will be ſold at vendue, for ready money, on tueſday the 21ſt inſtant; and thoſe at *Dorcheſter*, the firſt monday in *September*, for credit until the firſt day of *January*. All ſums under 20 *l.* to be paid down.

Run away from the ſubſcriber, two young muſtee fellows, named *Mingo* and *Scipio*: *Mingo* ran away about eighteen months ſince; he is a tall likely fellow, a cooper by trade, was born at *Santee*, and formerly belonged to Mr. *Atchiſon*; and is ſuppoſed to conceal himſelf about *Santee* or *Winyaw*: *Scipio* ran away about ſix or ſeven weeks ago; he is a luſty, ſurly looking fellow, very full faced, had on when he went away an old leather cap, an oznabrug frock, and a pair of old ſcarlet ſtocking-breeches; he is well known in *Charles-Town*. Whoever ſecures either of theſe fellows in the work-houſe in *Charles-Town*, ſhall receive *TWENTY POUNDS* reward, beſides all lawful charges; and whoever informs of any perſon's harbouring or concealing either of them, ſo that that perſon be lawfully convicted thereof, ſhall receive *FIFTY POUNDS*, from *Chriſtopher Gadſden.*

N.B As both theſe fellows belong'd to his majeſty's ſhip *Aldborough*, when ſhe carreened laſt at *Port-Royal*, 'tis not unlikely that they may conceal themſelves thereabout.

ALL perſons any ways indebted to the ſubſcriber, by bond, note, or open book, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame before the firſt day of *January* next; thoſe who neglect ſo doing, may expect to have their accompts put into the hands of Mr. *William Harcourt Henderſon* attorney at law. *Edward Fowler.*

THE Church-wardens and Veſtry of the Pariſh of *St. John* in *Colleton* county, having, on the 6th day of *June* 1750, aſſeſſed the inhabitants thereof, for and towards the relief of the poor, in the ſum of *one ſhilling* and *ſix pence* on each ſlave, the like ſum on every hundred acres of land, and *nine pence* per pound on all monies at intereſt, deſire that all perſons ſo aſſeſſed do pay the ſame on or before the 6th day of *November* next, to Meſſrs. *William Ladſon* for *John's Iſland*, *William Dunkenly* for *Wadmalaw-Iſland*, and *Daniel Townſend* for *Ediſto-Iſland*, they being appointed collectors to receive the ſame: Defaulters may depend on having executions iſſued againſt them

Joon Stanyarne.
John Stanyarne, jun. } Church-Wardens.

To be Sold by *Gabriel Manigault*, exceeding good white plains, blue plains, and ſtriped duffils.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of the late *James Bremar*, are deſired to bring in their accompts properly atteſted to the adminiſtrators thereof, who are *James Atkin*, and *James & Mary Marion*: and thoſe who are any wiſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, to pay the ſame to the ſaid Adminiſtrators, without any farther notice.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Mr. *Anthony Atkinſon* deceaſed, are deſired to give in their demands by the 1ſt day of *September*, that meaſures may be taken for their diſcharge as the law directs, and that no perſon may be excluded his dividend of ſaid eſtate, for ſuch will be made on that day. *Thomas Mitchell, George Atkinſon*, Executors.

To be Sold by the ſubſcriber, a plantation of 300 acres of good rice, indico and corn land, on the river *May* in *Purryſburgh* townſhip, having 30 acres clear'd, with a ſmall dwelling-houſe and other buildings thereon, lately belonging to *Benedict Bourquin*. Any one inclined to purchaſe, may treat with *Henry Bourquin.*

By Order of the Court of Chancery,

TO BE SOLD on tueſday the 28th inſtant, three valuable ſlaves, *viz. Beſs* an excellent waſher-woman and good cook, *Satira* a very valuable ſervant in all occupations of houſe and family work, and *Polidore* alſo a good houſe ſervant, very knowing and capable of being an excellent waiting man. One year's credit will be given for the purchaſe-money, on giving ſuch ſecurity as is approved by the court. *William Glen.*

To be Sold at public vendue, in *Charles-Town*, on the 28th of this inſtant *Auguſt*, a plantation in *Dorr* ſwamp *St. Andrew*'s pariſh, of 100 acres of land, good for rice, corn and indico, and whereon is all neceſſary and good buildings, now in the occupation of *James Manning* ſhoemaker, and is ſituated in a very good neighbourhood.

Alſo, a good plantation at *Stone*, containing 400 acres of land old meaſure, near Mr. *James Harley*, and late in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Joſhua Toomer*. *William Glen.*

To be Sold at public vendue, for ready money, at the plantation of Mr. *John Seabrook* deceaſed, on *John's Iſland*, on monday the the 3d of *September* next, at 11 o'clock, if a fair day, if not then on the next fair day, the remainder of the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Mr. *Seabrook* that was not under mortgage, by *George Saxby*, Executor.

From whom is run away, a middle ſized negro man named *Ceſar*, a carpenter, and uſed to work with Mr. *Vaux*, well known in *Charles-Town*. Whoever brings him to me, or to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall receive 40 *ſh.* reward: but whoever entertains him will be proſecuted by *George Saxby.*

Offered for ſale, and ſtopp'd, from a negro, a gold button; whoever owns the ſame, may have it again from the ſubſcriber, paying this advertiſement.

N.B He continues to work at the jeweller's buſineſs, and making motto rings; likewiſe ſells all ſorts of *London* made gold and ſilver work, as uſual. *John Paul Grimke.*

Stray'd, or privately put into *Thomas Nightingale*'s paſture call'd *New-Market*, a bay horſe branded on the mounting buttock $\overline{CD}^{+}$, and on the ſhoulder $\overline{\geq}$. Whoever proves his property as the law directs, may have him again, applying to *Alexander Gordon*, } Pa